N. State Library

The Asheville News.

VOL. II---NO. 1.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., JULY 21, 1859. {WHOLE NO. 521.

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

1859.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Feb.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
Mar.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		

1859.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Aug.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Sept.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Nov.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Dec.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

W. A. PATTON, *N. G.*

J. P. SAWYER, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

MORRISON & SUMMEY.

Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, *M. D.*
D. F. SUMMEY.

Asheville, March 31, 1859. tf.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,
AND
J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

☞Office first door south of the Bank☜

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

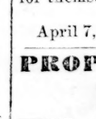
January 11, 1855.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located in ASHEVILLE, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON  DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1½ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District.

Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes. Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs. Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the PEOPLE. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Asheville, April 2, 1859. tf

ASHEVILLE
CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphey stages, stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN MARION, N. C.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable residence in the town of Marion, McDowell county. The lot contains about half an acre, and has upon it a neat and convenient residence, a ten-pin alley, and all necessary out-buildings.—It lies upon main street, immediately adjoining Stephens' Hotel, and is very desirable property. Further information concerning it can be had by calling on G. W. Glass, Esq., of Marion.

If not disposed of privately, it will be offered at public sale during the week of the next County Court of McDowell county.

It will be sold on six months credit, the purchaser giving note and approved security.

J. R. HEMPHILL.

Asheville, June 2, 1859. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

January 6, 1859. tf.

PHILIPS' HOTEL

Murphey, N. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to render comfortable all who may honor him with a visit.

HIS TABLE

shall be supplied with the best the country affords which, with comfortable Beds, and unremitting attention to his guests, will he trusts render his Establishment worthy of patronage, a liberal portion of which he solicits. His stables shall always be supplied with Good Horse Feed, and a Good Hostler.

Call and give me a Trial and you shall be pleased.

N. G. PHILIPS.

January 20, 1859.

COOKING STOVES.

THE undersigned is just receiving a large lot of Cooking Stoves, of the most *approved patterns* and *designs*, and embracing all sizes, from the *smallest to the largest*. Come, bring your money, and buy one at *low figures*.

JAS. B. RANKIN.

Asheville, June 2, 1859. tf

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, by

Nov. 18, 1859. J. A. PATTON.

HARDWARE
—AND—
GROCERIES.

THREE DOORS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE,

Spartanburg, S. C.

THE subscribers, having commenced the Hardware and Grocery business in this town, will keep constantly a general assortment of

Shelf Hardware, Carpenters' and Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Implements,

Carriage Materials,

Axes, Hoes, Chains, Nails, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A General Assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Their stock consists in part of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Bacon Hams and Sides, Fish, Rice, Soap, Candles and Starch; which they offer for sale, low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce.

HARDY, AGNEW & CO.

Spartanburg, S. C., May 12, 1859. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership in the Livery and Sale Stable business, heretofore existing between Thomas T. Patton and John F. Sullivan, is this day terminated by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern must present them to John F Sullivan. All debts due the firm will be collected by him. Make prompt payment and save costs.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
T. T. PATTON.

May 4, 1859. tf

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

VALUABLE LAND
Near Asheville,
FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foster, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,

A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.

There are on the place a good

Grist and saw Mill,

and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best Stands in the up-country.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

G. C. ALEXANDER, } Executors.
THOS. H. FOSTER, }

Feb. 10, 1859. tds

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

NEW FAMILY GROCERY
AND
EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologne Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.

Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have anything to Eat you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.

Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.

A. B. ROMANO, Agent.

March, 24, 1859. tf.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.

WE want to buy from
100 TO 500
LIKELY NEGROES,
for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.

CHUNN & PATTON.

Asheville, Feb. 10, 1859. tf

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*,
John R. Williams,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee.

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mils and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

NEW
Ambrotype Gallery.

THE subscriber having bought out Mr. Lewis' entire stock and apparatus, with a large addition of Cases, &c., offers his services to the public generally on most reasonable terms. Pictures from one dollar upwards, of all styles. His long experience induces him to believe that all who patronise him will be more than pleased.

Call and give him a trial. Rooms at the old stand. E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

JAS. A. PATTON
Is now prepared to exhibit an unusually extensive & varied assortment of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES & CLOTHING,

FOR the SPRING TRADE, inviting special attention to his DRESS GOODS, both for ladies and gentlemen.

Particular attention has been paid to the selection of his Stock for the present season, and he feels assured that the public have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on the most favorable terms, with the choicest goods and latest patterns.

To prompt paying and responsible persons, he is anxious to sell both for CASH and on a CREDIT; but he has no hesitation in saying that he can and does sell much cheaper for CASH.

Every species of Domestic Produce, Hay, Corn, and grain of every sort, taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.

The first Store in the south end of the village.—Look for it! There you will always find a hearty welcome, a full supply of all the articles usually kept in a country store, of first rate quality, and at MODERATE PRICES.

Asheville, April 14, 1859. tf

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Property on which he now resides, in the south end of Asheville.

The Lot contains 2½ acres, and has upon it a new Dwelling House 48×28 feet, two stories, a blacksmith shop, and all necessary out-buildings. It lies on the main street, and as a public house or business stand is very valuable. There is on the place a spring of excellent water.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

June 23, 1859. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to call immediately and settle, and thereby save cost.

M. L. DOYLE.

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination:—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

10,000 LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron.

J. A. PATTON.

June 30, 1859.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

1859. 1859.

SPRING STOCK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now opening at their old stand, a very desirable and attractive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Having been purchased by an experienced merchant in the city of New York, on the most favorable terms, they hope to give satisfaction to their patrons, and be enabled to sell as cheap as the big house, or any other. We invite all to call and examine our stock.

April 7, 1859. tf

GOODS! GOODS!

—o—

NOW IS THE TIME!

Come and Buy New Goods

AT COST!

THE heavy stock of rich and splendid GOODS, lately opened at JACKSON'S, will, from this day, be sold at

COST!

They must go. There is no help for it. They have to be converted into money in the shortest possible space of time.

The stock is rich, fresh and complete, embracing everything to be found in a first class retail store.

Every article will be sold at cost, for cash in hand.

Now is your time to buy bargains. Come along, for the Goods are rapidly going off.

During Court week there will be an

AUCTION

every night, commencing on Monday, and continuing through the week.

Persons who wish to make a bill of $75 or $100, can do so on four months time, and have the goods at cost.

☞All persons indebted to W. H. Jackson & Co., or to W. H. Jackson, will call immediately and make payment. All claims remaining unsettled on the 20th instant, will be put out for collection.

E. SLUDER, Trustee.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

FAMILY GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of every kind, and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

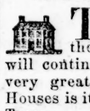
They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low.—Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as the Drug Store.

PATTON & YOUNG.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, N. C.



THIS well known House has been re-opened for the accommodation of the traveling public. It has been and will continue to be a First Class Hotel. One very great advantage it possesses over other Houses is its being almost embowered in Shade Trees.

The promenades, (of which there are three,) are so thoroughly shaded that a person may enjoy them at any hour of the day.

In fact, its admirable situation with regard to coolness and quietness, and its elevated position, commanding one of the finest Mountain Views, render it the most desirable stopping place in Morganton, or in the

MOUNTAIN REGION.

The Proprietor has added and will continue to add to its comfort and conveniences; and he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage he formerly enjoyed.

His Stables are attended by one of the best, if if not the *very best*, Hostlers in the Southern Country—the far famed "SILAS."

About the first of July next, the Western N. C. R. R. will be completed to Newton; and persons going to Morganton will find ready access by this route, via Salisbury, Statesville, and Newton, where, besides the regular Stage Coach, there will be a

Comfortable and Commodious Vehicle,

to convey passengers on to Morganton.

Persons going from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities for transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton; and at Lincolnton, B. S. Johnson, Esq'r., the proprietor of the Hotel, will provide good Horses, Carriages, and Drivers, for public use; and equal facilities will be offered at Morganton, for transportation to any required place.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, June 23, 1859. 6w

Town Property
FOR SALE.

THE house and lot now occupied by M. L. Doyle, is offered for sale. The lot fronts on the Public Square, and has upon it neat and comfortable buildings—including dwelling, storehouse, stables, carriage house, bake oven, &c.

The property is valuable, and well adapted for a private residence or business stand.

For further information inquire of M. L. Doyle on the premises, or the undersigned.

—0—*ALSO*—0—

A FARM, lying 2½ miles from Asheville, in Chunn's Cove, and in the neighborhood of Mr. Stephen Lee's. The tract contains 100 acres—is well timbered, well watered, and very productive.

For terms, apply to M. L. Doyle, in Asheville, or to the subscriber.

T. KEENAN.

Buggy and Harness.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. have on hand a No. 1 Buggy for sale, made to order. Any person wishing to buy would do well to give them a call. June 16—tf

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The Great Balloon Voyage.

The telegraph has already apprised us of the landing in one of the northern counties of New York, of the St. Louis æronauts, Messrs. Wise, La Mountaine, Gager and Hyde. The balloon landed near the village of Adams, Jefferson county, Saturday afternoon, at twenty minutes past two. The Utica Herald of July 4 gives the following particulars:

The balloon landed on the farm of Mr. Whitney, in Jefferson county, about eight miles from Adams village. It traveled over the whole of Lake Erie, from Toledo, across Long Point—passing between Buffalo and Niagara Falls at 12 o'clock Saturday noon. After it had passed Buffalo and just before reaching Rochester, the balloon encountered a violent hurricane which swept it from its course and carried the voyagers over Lake Ontario. It was their intention to have followed the Central Railroad as near as possible to Albany and but for the storm of Saturday they would have been successful.

The wind swept the balloon with great velocity over the lake, and before reaching within sight of the eastern shore of Lake Ontario, the ærial ship lost her ascending power and rapidly sank down toward the water. The ballast had entirely given out, and the provisions, water supplies, and some of the clothing of the passengers were thrown overboard—still the balloon neared the lake with great velocity, when it was found necessary to take off the propelling machine and pitch it overboard.

These efforts were unavailable to give the balloon ascending power, when the oars and seats were given to the waves. All hands then left the boat and clambered into the car sixteen feet above. In spite of all exertions, the air vessel skimmed to within thirty feet of the water, and actually dashed the boat into the lake. It righted itself, however, and the balloon went on with the speed of two miles per miute. At this point the propeller *Young America*, of Oswego, was spoken.

Providentially the balloon reached the shore, having traveled over fifty miles—just above the waves, which were rough and boisterous. But a terrific peril now appeared. The balloon rushed into a thick forest, and tearing down trees and breaking branches, pursued its resistless course for upwards of a mile and a half—dashing the occupants of the car to and fro against trunks and limbs until at last it caught in a tall sycamore and the silk was rent into ribbons; when the apparatus at once came to a halt, leaving the voyagers suspended thirty feet in the air.—Mr. LaMountaine was slightly injured by striking against a limb, but all the others reached the ground in safety.

A number of farmers had observed the balloon rushing along over the forest, and of course at its landing a crowd had collected. Refreshment was supplied to the voyagers, and every courtesy and attention promptly paid them. They were afterwards taken to Adams, where they arrived about six o'clock.

The excitement in Adams upon learning of the arrival of the distinguished voyagers was intense. At first the people were incredulous—they smelt a meteor—remembered moon stories—did not wish to see the elephant or any such sort of animal—but when Mr. Wise produced veritable St. Louis papers, dated the day before, and other evidences of the voyage, the people believed, and the aeronauts were the lions of the town. An impromptu meeting was called at Saunder's Hall. At least eight hundred people were present. Colonel Hungerford presided, by whom the voyagers were introduced to the audience. Professors Wise and Gager respectively related their experiences during the trip.

From them we learn that the night after leaving St. Louis was passed without special incident. The voyagers all slept comfortably. Daylight Saturday morning found them over Fort Wayne, Indiana; passing east they reached Toledo and struck off across Lake Erie. At Toledo the voyagers were within hearing distance of persons on *terra firma*, who very generously and enthusiastically shouted, "That's a big lake, that's Lake Erie, don't go there, you'll get lost," &c.—The people appeared very much excited and alarmed for the safety of the voyagers—apparently ignorant of who they were, or of their mission.

At various points, the farmers along their course would catch a glimps of the balloon, and frequently the voyagers could hear the rural swain call to his spouse to get up and see the wonderful sight in the heavens.—They describe the effect of the sun rise, when they approached Lake Erie, as grand in the extreme. They could not find words to express the sublimity of the grand panorama surrounding them.

In passing over Lake Erie their route was almost direct to Buffalo from Toledo. Upon the Lake, steamers and sail vessels were seen and hailed, and responses were made. Crossing the Lake their average speed was about seventy-five miles per hour. The balloon passed over Brockport after leaving the lake, and it was also observed at Medina, which was the last seen of it apparently until spoken by the propeller on Lake Ontario in the storm.

Mr. La Mountaine remained with the balloon to save it, if possible. Mr. Hyde left in the evening for St. Louis, and Messrs. Wise and Gager also left Saturday evening for the East, with their package of letters and papers, dated at St. Louis the day previous, some of which have ere this been delivered in N. York.

The highest point attained during the voyage was a little over two miles. The balloon was charged with 75,000 feet of gass at the starting. The balloon was the one constructed at Lansingburg, and the voyage was an experiment preparatory to a trip across the Atlantic. The aeronauts are well satisfied with their trip, and are confident that ærial navigation for great distances is entirely practical. The trip cost Mr. Gager alone some two thousand dollars.

[Telegraphed for the South Carolinian.]

Arrival of the Etna.

NEW YORK, July 13.

The steamer Etna, which sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 2d instant, (a few hours later than the Canada,) arrival to-day.

It is believed in some quarters in Paris that the French loss at the battle of Solferino is about as follows: Neill's division, six to seven thousand; Hillier's, nearly five thousand; McMahon's, two thousand five hundred; Canrobert's, one thonsand; besides casualties to the artillery and other corps. The French people are dissatisfied at the very meagre details. The Paris Patrie says that Napoleon had an epaulette shot away. Some of the French regiments were nearly cut to pieces.

The Piedmontese suffered so severely as to be unable to form a line of battle.

VIENNA, June 28.—Some days must elapse before complete Austrian returns can be procured.

Some of the Italian regiments have become very difficult to manage, deserting by scores and fifties. At Trieste, a whole battalion pronounced in favor of Victor Emanuel. A vessel bearing the American flag had been detected in the act of taking deserters on board.

SECOND DESPATCH.

It is reported that at the battle of Solferino nearly every officer and man belonging to the artillery of the Imperial Guard was put *hors de combat*.

The Austrian accounts admit 20,000 killed, wounded and missing. For several hours, the chances of the battle seemed in favor of the Austrians, who retook Solferino, but the French rallied and broke the Austrian centre and won the victory.

Hilliers' corps sustained the attack for three hours before succor arrived.

Garribaldi was ordered to occupy the upper Valtelline and the Tyrolese were occupied in fortifying the passes.

The military commissions of the Frankfort Diet approve of the demand for more men for the army of observation.

Twenty thousand corpses were buried after the battle of Solferino, and many more were lying in the ditches and corn fields.

The French were making immense preparations for operations on the Adriatic.—The French Admiral was about to open his sealed orders.

Further Particulars of the Late Battle.

SACKSVILLE, July 13.

The despatch forwarded from Halifax by the horse express was received to day.

The following is the latest telegraphed from Paris to Liverpool:

The Moniteur publishes the following despatch from the Emperor to the Empress:

"VALLEGO, Friday.—The whole army has passed the Mincio. The Sardinians have invested Peschiera. By the arrival of Prince Napoleon's corps of 36,000, I am enabled to approach Verona without compromising other positions."

The Moniteur codtains the official bulletin of the battle of Solferino. The enemies' force amounted to from 250,000, to 270,000 men.

The French loss amounts to 720 officers and 12,000 men killed and wounded, including 7 colonels and 7 lieutenant colonels killed, and five generals wounded.

CITY OF MEMPHIS.—This thriving city is thus described by Dr. Baird, who is making a Western tour:

Memphis has at least 20,000 inhabitants, and is rapidly increasing. It must, both from its position in having a large and fertile back country in Tennessee and the adjoining part of the State of Mississippi, and from the fact that already no less than four railroads terminate at it, become a large city. Of these railroads, one connects Memphis with New Orleans, this road is completed at both ends, and soon will be in the middle. Another unites Memphis with Charleston; and a third with Columbus, 20 miles below Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Upper Mississippi rivers, and thus connects almost uninterruptedly with the great railroads in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. On the opposite side of the Mississippi, a railroad has been commenced in Arkansas, which is to connect Memphis with the most important places in that large and undeveloped State.

I first saw Memphis in January, 1830, almost thirty years ago. It was then an insignificant village—not much more than a mere landing place for the steamboats and other river craft. It is now a large growing place. Many of the blocks of buildings are large and handsome. The amount of business annually done is immense for Memphis is in the centre of one of the finest cotton producing sections of our country.—The number of bales shipped from that place is very great and increasing.

STRANGE TRIBES OF INDIANS.—An engineer connected with the Tehuantepec surveying party states that in running his lines across the mountains, between Minatitlan and Tehuantepec, he came across Indians who had never seen a white man in their lives, who spoke no language known to this party, and were absolute "free lovers," living all together, and twenty or thirty men and women sleeping in one bed, and acknowledging a community of wives and properties.

In another place he passed through a village where the Indians had light hair, fair complexion and blue eyes; and yet another town, where all the inhabitants were lepers, covered with the white spot of that destestable plague. Such are a few of the human wonders to be scared up in this section, and we only need a few trappers from among the Rocky Mountains to develope as great natural curiosities.

A man who had brutally assaulted his wife was brought before Justice Cole, of Albany, lately, and had a good deal to say about "getting Justice." "Justice," replied Cole, "you can't get it here. This Court has no power to hang you."

HOG CHOLERA.—Make a strong solution of Blue Stone, soak the corn in it—say twelve hours: feed your hogs with it—and all that will eat freely of it, will recover from the cholera. So says a Jefferson county farmer.—*Sandersville Georgian.*

There are said to be over 500 guests now at Old Point.

THE TEXAS INDIANS.—It appears that the people of Western Texas are having some pretty warm times with the Indians in that part of the State. A letter from Lamar county to the Greensborough Times says:

"There has been much excitement about the Indians in the western counties. Several large companies have assembled to attack the 'Reserve.' The people in the vicinity of the 'Reserve' affirm that it affords protection to thieving Indians; and also that the Indians at 'Reserve' steal and kill, and then charge the wild savages with their own crimes. There have been a hundred rumors of wars afloat for the last few weeks. One day we hear that there are 800 men under arms, marching to attack the Reserve; the next, and 300 of the number have been sent to catch and lynch Gov. Runnels for attempting to restrain the lawless violence of the people on the frontier. There can be little doubt that much of the trouble with the Indians is brought about by mean white men—fiends in human shape, who take advantage of disturbances to rob and murder.

It was bad policy to allow the Indians to remain in the State, and the sooner they are removed the better for all parties."

VICKSBURG, July 1, 1859.

A NEW GUNPOWDER PLOT—PORT GIBSON COURT HOUSE BLOWN UP AND ROBBED.—At about four o'clock this morning, some scoundrel ignited a keg of powder which had previously been placed under the Court House at Port Gibson, and about half the building was blown to atoms.

The Sheriff's office adjoining, was also destroyed, and his vault robbed of about $10,000.

The occupants of the building all escaped uninjured.

The damage to the building is estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000.

No clue has yet been discovered as to the perpetrators of this hellish act.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

MAN SHOT.—On Friday evening last, just after supper, Owen Norment shot Charles Tittermerry, in Quinn's grocery in this place, with a rifle, the ball passing entirely through the left side of the breast, and through a partition wall of the Room. The parties had quarreled during the day, and in the evening Tittermerry returned to the grocery in which Norment was a clerk, and renewed the quarrel. After wrangling for some time, (the deceased, it is said, using very abusive language,) Norment, who was standing behind the counter, about 10 steps off, caught up the rifle and fired, the ball entering the body of Tittermerry as above stated, who was sitting in a chair at the opposite side of the room.—Two persons were sitting very near to Tittermerry when he was shot. These are about the facts as we have them from eye witnesses. Tittermerry lived two days and nights after receiving the wound, and then expired.

Norment immediately made his escape.—Sheriff Grier promptly issued a hand-bill for his apprehension, but up to this time he has not been arrested.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A QUEER STORY.—We learned a queer little bit of history lately. A few days since, a citizen, in order to prevent his creditors from getting his property, signed off some $20,000 in real estate to his step-sons.—Step-sons had deeds recorded, and in about three days had real estate converted into money, without step father knowing anything of the matter. Having converted real estate into money, step-sons started for the West, leaving step father to "grin and bear it," as best he can. Step-father having put all of his property out of his hands, now finds himself without sufficient funds to go in pursuit of his step-sons. It now looks as if step-sons had sold step-father, and got step-father in a tight place. Step father begins to think that he might have better settled with his creditors. In endeavoring to be "smart," he has reduced himself to two shirts and a boot jack. This world is full of incongruities. If you doubt it, serve a ten year's apprenticeship to newspaper reporting, and those doubts will be removed. In all our experience, we never yet found a case where rascality paid the first penny to its stockholders.—*Philadelphia American.*

METHODIST STATISTICS.—The Richmond Advocate having occasion to overhaul the present statistics of Methodism in the United States and Canada says: Here are the Methodist denominations that we can now give an account of, with the number of members in each:

M. E. Church, North, 953,472 members; M. E. Church, South, 609,175; Canada Conference, 42,086; East British American Conference, 13,555; Methodist E. Church in Canada, 13,352; Methodist Protestant Church, 70,018; Wesleyan Methodist Connection 20,000; African Methodist E. Chnrch, 29,000; African M. E. Zion Church, 6,203: Evangelical Association, or Albright Methodist, 21,076. Total 1,867,937.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.—A letter dated Naples, June 14th says:

Amidst the excitement and the conflagration of war, Vesuvius will urge its claims on public attention. It forges are more active than those of the nations united which are applying the resources of science to the construction of weapons for human destruction. The mountain beats them all; and with the quiet assurance of undisputed power, hourly it is laying waste the rich lands growing with all the promise of harvest. Any one who looks at it from Naples observes a large river of fire actually flowing, but apparently arrested and attached to the side of the Vesuvius. Within a few days it has increased wonderfully in proportion it is no longer a rill, it is a sheet of fire; it has risen and overflowed its banks, and God help the poor small proprietors who have invested their all in little portions of land now incrusted with lava.

POPULATION.—The whole North American Continent has only 36,000,000 of inhabitants, hardly as much as France or Austria. The whole of Central and South America has only 23,000,000: less, then, than Itlay.—European Prussia, with its 60,000,000, has as many inhabitants as America, Australia and Polynesia together. More people live in London than in all Australia and Polynesia. China proper has more inhabitants than America, Australia and Africa put together, and India has nearly three times as many inhabitants as the whole of the New World.

SICKLES AND HIS WIFE.—The New York Tribune of Tuesday has the following:

We are credibly informed from various sources that the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles has become entirely reconciled with his wife, and is now living with her in marital relations as before the death of the late Philip Barton Key. We are also assured that in taking this remarkable step, Mr. Sickles has alienated himself from all of those personal and political friends who devotedly adhered to him during his recent imprisonment and trial.

The reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Sickles was consummated, as we are informed, while Mr. S. was residing at the house of a friend on the Bloomingdale Road, about half a mile from the former house of Mr. S., which for some time past Mrs. Sickles has occupied, either alone or with some of the members of her own family. The suspicions of his host were excited by the repeated absence of Mr. S. at unusual hours; and when he came in very early one morning he was interrogated by the host and another friend who was present, and on his positively denying their right to question him, and refusing to give an explanation, they shook hands with him for the last time and he withdrew. It is said he has since addressed letters to his former intimate associates, notifying them formally of the resumption of conjugal relations between himself and Mrs. Sickles.

"SEDITION."—It is highly pleasing to find that Ireland is as full of Sedition as ever.—The brilliant success of the French armies; and the growing presentiment that Napoleon's powerful help may be counted upon in the movement for Irish freedom—are producing much excitement among the people—

The Belfast *News Letter*, one of the "loyal" journals, calls the attention of the "authorities and police" to the fact that, for some time past, there has been an alarming increase in the issue and sale of "seditious" publications in that vicinity, and it gives a specimen of one of them headed "The War, the Press, and the People; a Warning to Ireland," which, the News Letter says, is purchased in thousands by the populace.

A shocking thing, this propensity of the populace to read writings which displease the critical taste of the police!—*Southern Citizen.*

WASHINGTON, July 18.—It is understood that the board recently appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to test the merits of the various small arms for use in the naval service, report that three kinds were presented and tested. Colt's rifle, Merrill's breach loading gun, and Joslin's breach loading gun, were each fired five hundred times at a target five hundred yards distant. The board recommend that all the weapons be tested afloat, as being the best practical method of determining actual comparative merits.

As Napoleon III. himself, subordinates the advantages of *armes de preeisia* to that of the terrible bayonet (the arbiter thus far of battles in Italy,) the necessity of skill in is use by our soldiery becomes apparent. According to Col. McClelland, U. S. A., instruction may be given the recruit as soon as he is proficient in squad drill. In three months a man may be taught to handle his piece well enough for ordinary exigencies—in a year he will be quite a skilful fencer. The latter is the man for skirmishes, assaulting breaches, field-works, batteries, and for effective work where a column has been broken by cavalry. There is an instance on record of a French grenadier, who, in the battle of Polotsk, defended himself with his bayonet against the simultaneous attacks of eleven Russian grenadiers, eight of whom he killed. There is another instance where two French soldiers, experts in the use of the bayonet, successfully defended themselves against twenty-five Spanish cavalry.

The armies of Europe are now trained in everything that appertains to actual war, including bayonet exercise and gymnastics.—They are to untaught soldiers what the pugilist is in strength or address to men generally. If the superior skill of the French over the Austrians in the use of pointed weapons is the cause of their victories in Italy, what may be inferred as to results if Napoleon should throw a hundred or two thousand of veteran soldiers into England, or into any other country relying mainly for its land defence upon untrained militia?

FRENCH INVASION OF ENGLAND.—In a late debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Bright made one of those pertinent, pithy and common sense speeches characteristic of the man, and in the course of it combatted with complete success the absurd idea of a French invasion of England.

We know not what newspaper it is has characterized the Old Quaker's speech (upon a subject of which he knows less than nothing) as pertinent and common sense.—It is common non-sense. The French invasion of England will take place certainly within five years, perhaps within one year, and will be instantaneously successful.—Anybody can "combat the idea:" but England has no troops to combat the real thing.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* chronicles the following case of contempt before the criminal court of that city:

During the examination of witnesses in the McDowell murder case, Attorney-General Sale and Messrs. E. W. M. King and E. M. Yerger, counsel in the case, indulged in language which Judge McKiernon considered disrespectful to the court, and for which he fined the two first named gentlemen $25 each, and the latter $75. The court also ordered Mr. Yerger to be imprisoned for a period of one month in addition to his fine. The latter part of the penality imposed upon Mr. Yerger was put into execution and he was locked up in the city jail.

The Mississippi Democratic State Convention, reeently held at Jackson, nominated for Governor John J. Pettus, of Kemper; for Secretary of State, Robert Webb, of Pontotoc; for Auditor, E. R. Burt, of Noxubee; and for Treasurer, M. T. Haynes, of Yazoo.

The Raleigh Standard mentions the occurrence on Thursday last of a destructive hail storm in the northeastern part of Wake county. The hail was in some places from three to four inches deep, and injured the crops seriously.

GRADGRIND has got up a remedy for hard times. It consists of ten hours' labor, well worked in.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Leicester Celebration.

We presume it will not be altogether uninteresting to your readers to know something concerning the grand celebration that came off at Leicester on the fourth of July.

Fourth of July celebrations are generally of much interest throughout the United States in consequence of its being the day on which the colonies threw off the yoke of Great Britain, and declared themselves to be free and independent.

But the celebration at Leicester on the fourth of July, 1859, seemed to be a celebration in which the freemen of Buncombe and the adjacent counties manifested an unusual interest.

Indeed the celebration, considered in all respects, was one of the most interesting, we might say august, celebrations ever witnessed in Western Carolina. A day on which the citizens of Leicester and the surrounding country won themselves honers which will only be wiped from their catalogue of noble deeds by the total annihilation of the present generation, and the walls of Bascom College, and when the village of Leicester is no more. It is not in the power of the genius, the grace of the poet, or wit of the novelist to present the transactions of the day in a fictitious light that would make it more interesting than it was in reality.

The whole of the arrangements spoke in language too plain to be contradicted that it had been the subject of premeditation, with an eye singly fixed upon the best interests of the people.

A grand procession was formed in front of the store of W. T. Erwin & Co., the fair daughters of Columbia in front, the speakers of the day next, and marched proudly through main street, in double file towards the West end of town, while the beautiful stars and stripes of '76 vacilating in the pure ether of Columbia's balmy clime, every flap of which proclaimed that all around was free.

The procession was conducted by the Marshal of the day, Dr. W. H. Murdoch, to a beautiful grove not far from the village, where seats enough for all, and a stage beautifully embelished for the speakers had been arranged, *all in order*. All was soon comfortably seated. Prayer by Rev. W. F. Parker. Song—Hail Columbia, by Dr. W. H. Murdoch.

R. B. Vance, Esq., was then introduced to the audience, who delivered a rhetorical, logical, and patriotic fourth of July oration. All felt deeply interested in Mr. Vance's address. The old man's heart grew young, while the young man's heart glowed with patriotic zeal.

The mind of the audience was carried back by Mr. Vance's eloquence to '76—the struggle of our fathers in the Revolution—their toils and privations, and last, but not least, their glorious triumph over the royal army.

The minds of the people were left in a state of excitement by Mr. Vance's address, and to cap the climax it was followed by the reading the Declaration of Independence, by W. T. Erwin, Esq.

Rev. J. Buxton was then introduced who delivered an address upon the subject of Education. Much is due Mr. Buxton for his interesting address. He spoke in a very instructive, but laconic manner.

Rev. A. W. Cummings then proceeded to lay the Corner Stone of Bascom College. After delivering a short, but spicy address, and making some sacred deposits in a preserver prepared in the Corner Stone, he laid the foundation of institution which is designed to bless generations yet to be, after which he pronounced a benediction upon the institution, and dedicated it to God, invoking the blesssing of Heaven to rest upon it.

We were then all invited to march to a grove not far distant to take refreshment, for it was about dinner time. And reader, there is no use to gasconade or exagerate, but there was just the best public dinner that has ever been eaten west of anywhere, and it wasn't just eat a little and quit, in consequence of the scarcity, there was plenty for all, and like in times of the Savior, notwithstanding there was not quite five thousand fed, still there were more than five baskets of fragments carried up.

After dinner when all were satisfied, and the fragments gathered up, we were conducted back to the stand to hear the conclusion. Prof. R. N. Price addressed us upon the subject of Temperance. Of course Mr. P.'s address was fraught with interest and eloquence.

Rev. W. F. Parker was then presented, who addressed the citizens upon the subject of Education. He closed his address by calling upon the citizens of Leicester and the adjacent country to prove their fourth of July spirit and patriotic zeal, by liberally subscribing to Bascom College; the result was that several hundred dollars were added to the subscription list.

The concourse then dispersed in good order showing that they were all brothers of one common fraternity. The old men went home with their wives, and the young men with their sweethearts, to spend the pleasant evening of the fourth of July in talking about the good speaking, good dinner, and liberty. Long live American freedom.

A SPECTATOR.

Trans Montane College, N. C., July 12, 1859.

Arrivals at the Eagle Hotel.

S. C. Wolf, Charlotte;
H. Hunter, Marshal;
W. W. Battle, Waynesville;
Jas. M. Ray, Montrealla;
J. Dees, Tenn.;
J. M. Alexander, Shufordsville;
G. M. Roberts, "
Jack Goldwin, S. C.;
E. G. Ramsour, N. C.;
John Burgin, Swannanoa;
T. W. Murrell, S Springs;
George Chisholm, Charleston;
S. S. Brown, Limestone;
A. F. Harris, Buncombe;
A. G. Haren, "
B. J. Alexander, Hendersonville;
R. W. Allen, "
A. S. Sayre, Ala.;
H. Jackson, Charleston;
W. F. Davidson, Jr., Swannanoa;
W. P. Fortune, "
Ed Baily, Newberry, S. C.;
Mr. and Mrs. Owens, Abbeville;
F. M. Johnston, F. Broad;
M. H. Griffin, Baltimore;
M. J. Fagg, Ala.;
Ed Graham, Raleigh;
E. F. Herey, La.
John N. Moffitt, New York;
C. T. N. Davis, Rutherfordton;
C. W. Gillespie, Hendersonville;
John H. Murphy, Swannanoa;
J. M. Patton, Jr., Swannanoa Hill;
M. A. Robinson, Sandy Mush;
A. G. Haren, Buncombe;
J. Arledge & brother, Hendersonville;
A. J. McAlpin, N. C.;
O. J. Brown, Charleston, S. C.;
John Brownlee, S. C.;
A. Carson & Lady, N. C.;
John Burgin, Swannanoa;
W. E. Goodwin, Ala.;
E. S. Walton, Baltimore;
B. M. Jones, S. C.;
J. S. Smyly & Lady, S. C.;
Miss Smyly, "
Mrs. Tomkins, "
J. F. Donnelly, "
E. B. Gilliland, Charleston;
Wm. Mauldin, Greenville;
Mrs. Stewart, Neice & 2 serv'ts, Beaufort, S. C;
J. C. Montgomery, N. C.;
Wm. Montgomery, "
Dr. J. M. Stevens, Buncombe;
S. M. Young, Swannanoa;
W. F. Davidson, "
W. P. Fortune, "
F. Nims, Lady 2 Children, & 2 serv'ts, Columbia;
R. E. Fry & Lady, & 2 Sons, Lumberton, N. C.
Mrs. Brinkley, Wilmington;
Miss Sanders, "
Miss Pritchett, "
Miss Martin, "
D. C. Cowan, "
B. S. Gaither, Morganton;
W. Bryson, Hendersonville;
M. M. Bryson, "
T. C. Ryan, Charleston;
J. N. McName "
W. J. Coggins, F Broad;
Mrs. L. Sullee, Tenn.;
Miss S. " "
Wm. " "
J. D. Keenan, Union;
E. S. Walton, Baltimore;
John Burgin, Swannanoa;
C. W. Gillespie, Hendersonville;
S. C. Bryson, Waynesville;
J. P. Jordan, Hendersonville;
W. M. Shipp, "
O. P. Robinson, Sandy Mush;
W. D. Miller, F Broad;
A. J. Miller, "
J. McBryan, Charleston, S. C.

State of North Carolina.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1859.

James H. Bryson vs. Alney Burgin & others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants Wm. H. Townsend, Isaac Townsend, Robert C. Townsend, Cicero M. Arnold, and John S. Crow are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in some newspaper in this State for six weeks, commanding said non-resident defendants to be and appear before his Honor the Judge of the Court of Equity, at the next Court to be opened and held for said county of Cherokee, at the Court House in Murphey on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of James H. Bryson, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, F. P. Axley, Clerk & Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 1st Monday in March 1859. 13th July, 1859.

F. P. AXLEY, C. M. E.

July 21, 1859. Pri. fee $6.

United States Mail Line,

FROM

Asheville to Charlotte.

DAILY.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the traveling public to the above line of

DAILY STAGES,

connecting at Charlotte with the Daily Trains on the Columbia and Charlotte, and the North Carolina Rail Roads.

To persons going East this is the cheapest as well as the most direct route; and passes through one of the most romantic and beautiful regions of Western Carolina. Running in full view of the celebrated

HICKORY NUT FALLS,

in day light, the traveler has an opportunity of viewing that magnificent and wonderful work of nature. A fine view is also obtained of the loftiest peaks of the world-renowned

BLACK MOUNTAIN.

Many other noted localities cannot fail to interest the traveler.

New and splendid Coaches, fine Stock and the very best Drivers, will insure the comfort, speed and safety of passengers.

Office at Charlotte: Kerr's Hotel.
" " Asheville: Gudger's Hotel.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
Contractor.

July 7, 1859. 6m

☞Charlotte Democrat copy 6 months.

GUDGER'S HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS old and well known establishment (formerly Smith's Hotel,) is now in thorough repair, and the Proprietor determined to render the House attractive to its numerous patrons and friends, and the public generally.

He has pleasant rooms and attentive servants, and his table shall at all times be furnished with the very best the country affords.

He has fine stables with plenty in them, and faithful hostlers.

His charges are as follows:

Board per day,	$1 00
" " week	5 00
" " month,	15 00

Children and servants two thirds price.

The Proprietor, with good Assistants, will ever be found ready to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of guests.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

July 7, 1859. tf

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, at close of Quarter ending June 30, 1859:

Allison H	Jones Ben (color)
Alford David	Johnston Sam
Brown Nathan	Jenkins F
Brown Wm, Agt	Killgore Dr W C
Branks Elizabeth	Morris Thos
Broadway John	Miller L P
Blackwell D	Miller Henry
Byers A	Monday Miss M
Bartlett J H	Matley A H
Barnett Alex	Merrell J
Ballew Mrs R	Merrell B W
Browning W	Melton B H
"Carona"	Morgan Wm
Case W L	Nims Fred
Carncross John	Patton Mrs Susan
Cole John	Rusk Mr
Clonts George	Rodgers Isaac
" Elizabeth	Rhodes John
Carson Miss G A	Rutledge P S
Coggins R	Rhett Miss A S
Davidson Betsy	Robeson Mrs H M
Dillingham John	Keath Brack
Dwinn Elizabeth	Smith W M jr
Dinn Charles	Strong J M
Frost Edward	Sawyers Wm
Foster T H	Scarver W G
Frisbee Silas	Sumner Henry
Gilliam H A 3	Shope A J
Gill Emma	Saunders J H
Gray Rev W F	Thomasson J J
Gates John	Williams Daniel
Gudger Miss L A	" C T
" Miss Bettie	Wright J C
Hughes Edward	" Joseph
Hayden Sarah A	Wood Robert
Howard Wm	Weaver J L
Howell Miss M E	Wilson F E
Hall & Howes	Ward J M
Jones Gen W F	

J. H. HILLIARD, P. M.

July 5, 1859.

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers take this mode of notifying their old friends and customers that they will next week open a regular beef market again. Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, they will be prepared to furnish the public with the best beef the country affords.

WHITE & ISRAEL.

Asheville, June 23, 1859. tf.

The Examination

AND EXHIBITION of the Reems' Creek Masonic and Sons of Temperance HIGH SCHOOL will come off on the 28th and 29th instant. The invitation is to all.

At the close of the exercises there will be an Address delivered by Prof. PRICE, of Asheville.

July 14, 1859, 2w

NO stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can compare in cheapness and variety with that now on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

1859. 1859.

United States Mail Line,

FOR THE EAST.

Change of Schedule!

THE Trains of the Western North Carolina Rail Road are now running DAILY to the Catawba river, (and by the first of September will reach Newton,) leaving Salisbury, on the arrival of the Northern mail, at 4¾ o'clock, P. M., connecting with C. S. BROWN & CO.'S

Line of 4 Horse Coaches

For MORGANTON and ASHEVILLE, running DAILY to Newton, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, through to Asheville, without any detention, and *TEN HOURS IN ADVANCE* of any other line. Returning from Asheville: leaves on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, arriving in Salisbury next days to breakfast; connecting with the trains of the North Carolina Rail Road going North, which will be

24 Hours in Advance

Of any other Stage Line from Asheville—crossing the Blue Ridge at NOON-DAY, going and coming; thereby securing the finest view of the celebrated peaks of the BLACK MOUNTAIN—Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman—to be had from any point;—passing within 10 miles of the "Black Mountain House," and connecting with the Hacks of that establishment.

☞Families and invalids, four or more, by stopping over at Newton, can take our *EXTRA COACH* for Morganton in day light, if they prefer it; thus avoiding night travel from Salisbury to Asheville. The same accommodation is provided for those passing from Asheville to Salisbury, by stopping at Morganton over night, and taking the *Extra Coaches* in the morning, for the Rail Road.

This Stage Line has been in successful operation four years, and no serious accident has ever occurred on it; and without fear of contradiction we will say it is the *most pleasant, expeditious, nearest*, and *cheapest route*, East or West.

☞One of the Proprietors will be found at the head of the Railroad, and the other at Morganton, ready to accommodate all wishing to take our Stages.

☞Stage Office: In Morganton, at the "Walton House." In Asheville, at the "Eagle Hotel."

C. S. BROWN & CO.
Contractors.

July 1st, 1859. 3m

EAGLE HOTEL.

I DESIRE to call public attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it ready for the reception of those who are seeking either health or pleasure, and will spare neither money or trouble to make it a *First Class Hotel*. I have secured the services of an able and experienced Steward from Charleston, to take charge of the dining room, and hope to be able to please even the most fastidious.

Permit me to call attention to the arrivals and departures of the Stages that have their offices at the Eagle:

Greenville, S. C.—Stage arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Morganton.—Stage leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings; arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights.

Warm Springs and Greeneville, Tenn.—Stage arrives and departs every day but Sunday.

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

July 7, 1859. tf

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

ON the 3rd day of Sept. next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable FARM belonging to the Estate of the late J. W. Harris, and lying on the Main Broad River, 17 miles west of Rutherfordton, and 23 miles east of Asheville, on the Hickory Nut Road, containing about

800 Acres,

A large portion of it good BOTTOM LAND.

The place has long been known as one of the best stands in the up-country, and the mountain scenery in the vicinity cannot be surpassed in the United States.

Persons desirous of purchasing will of course examine for themselves.

---ALSO---

Some four other Tracts of Land in the vicinity.

TERMS.

One fourth cash; the other three-fourths in one, two and three years, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the last payment is made.

—ALSO—

One hundred and one Shares in the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company, will be sold at the same time and on the same terms.

C. L. HARRIS, } *Executors*
B. SHERRILL, }

June 30, 1859. tds

SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS well known watering place and delightful summer resort, will be open for the reception of company, under the management of MR. C. C. TERRY, late of the

"MOUNTAIN HOUSE."

Every effort will be made to render comfortable all who may visit the Sulphur.

The excellent qualities of the water, the purity of the atmosphere, and the magnificence and beauty of the surrounding scenery, are too well known to render any attempt at description necessary.

The Springs are five miles west of Asheville, on the State Turnpike Road.

May 12, 1859. tf

☞The Columbia Carolinian, Charleston Mercury, and New Orleans Delta, will copy tri-weekly for two months, and forward bill to C. C. Terry, Sulphur Springs.

State of North Carolina,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

In Equity.—Spring Term, 1859.

Hiram McLeon vs. Enos McHenry and Wm. R. McConnell.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants Enos McHenry and Wm. R. McConnell, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in some newspaper in this State for six weeks, commanding said non resident Defendants to be and appear before his Honor the Judge of the Court of Equity to be opened and held for said county of Cherokee at the Court House in Murphy on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of Hiram McLeon, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, F. P. AXLEY, Clerk & Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 1st Monday in March, 1859. Issued June 20th, 1859.

F. P. AXLEY, *C. & M. E.*

Printer's fee $6.

378.

EVERY body examine your money for a $10 Bill on the Exchange Bank of Columbia, S. C., No. 378, issued 4th Oct., 1854. If found, let the Editor know it, and you shall lose nothing.

June 30, 1859. 3t

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

T. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 21, 1859.

TERMS.

The NEWS is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance.

FOR CONGRESS,

DAVID COLEMAN,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Issues in the Canvass.

Having listened attentively to the discussion between the candidates for Congress, in this place last week, we are enabled to present fully the issues between them.

Parties.

Mr. Coleman's position, that the Democratic is the only party worthy the support of national men, is sustained by an undisputed fact of overwhelming weight, viz: destroy the Democratic party North and South, and the South has not a solitary friend from the North, to stand by her in either house of Congress. In the last House of Representatives, with 47 Northern Democrats, all sound on the slavery question, the Northern Opposition members consisted of 88 straight out Abolitionists and two K. N.'s, whom Mr. Vance denies to be K. N.'s, but calls them "Abolitionists." Those with the Southern K. N.'s, compose the united "Opposition," to which Mr. Vance belongs. Strike down the Democratic party, to support *them*, and the South has not a friend in Congress from the Northern States.—The fact speaks volumes.

Mr. Vance says he is an "American-Whig"—that is a K. N. Whig. "What right," Mr. Coleman asks him, "has the gentleman to claim the name of Whig? What Whig principle does he advocate? A National Bank? No. A Protective Tariff? No—he *says* not, *though he voted for one!* Internal Improvement by General Government? No, Sir. Against the Sub-Treasury system? No. Those were the cardinal doctrines of the old Whig party—he supports none of them. Then what Whig principle *does* he profess? Not one! Then he is no Whig;—and a K. N. Whig, without a Whig *principle*, is simply a *Know Nothing*." He wants Whig votes, and yet he laid his hand upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, and *swore* never to vote for a Whig or a Democrat against a Know Nothing nominee.

Is there a Whig, who has not supported Know Nothingism, weak enough to believe Mr. Vance would ever support him?

The Coalition.

Mr. Vance, being a Know Nothing, is one of the "Opposition." This "Opposition" being composed of Northern Abolitionists and Southern Know Nothings, are preparing for united action in the Presidential election of next year. The K. N. State Council of Maryland, the leading Southern Know Nothing State, has put out the call for a National Convention of delegates of all the "Opposition," Abolitionists and Know Nothings, to meet in Baltimore next Spring, to nominate a candidate for the next Presidency. The proposition is favorably received by the Abolition papers. Even Greeley of the New York *Tribune*, "is favorable." The Boston *Atlas*, the organ of Abolitionist Gov. Banks, responding to the recent action of the Know Nothings of Maryland says—

"To the foregoing we give a hearty concurrence. We desire a reunion of the Opposition in 1860. We desire to meet in Convention to nominate candidates for the two highest offices in the government delegates from all the States in the Union. We desire to see in that Convention such men as Kenneth Rayner, Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Vance, Mr. Graham and others of North Carolina; John M. Botts and Judge Summers of Virginia; H. Winter Davis and Morrison Harris of Mrryland, and gentlemen of representative position in the several Southern States. Let us meet like countrymen, as patriots, and see what can be done to unite us all in one solid phalanx to defeat the party now in power, which has "corrupted the youth and introduced strange gods into the city," and to the lips of which the cup of hemlock should be pressed."

Why are Messrs. Rayner, Gilmer and Vance specially singled out and complimented by the organ of abolitionist Gov. Banks?

Mr. Rayner, it is notorious, addressed mass meetings in Philadelphia, urging a similar "fusion," in 1856. Kiss-him-Giddings-Gilmer, requires no introduction to our readers. What was there to recommend Mr. Vance to Abolition favor?

Where Did Mr. Vance Sit in Congress?

He says there is nothing in this question.—There is only this. The Democracy, including all the Southern members, (except a few K. N.'s and in the last Congress a Missouri Abolitionist,) and including all the Northern pro-slavery Democrats, sit on one side of the Hall of Representatives,—and *all* the Abolitionists on the other side, with a few K. N.'s sprinkled among them. On this *latter side* sat Mr. Vance surrounded *with Abolitionists!* and this with six good vacant seats on the Democratic and pro-slavery side! Mr. V. attempts to show that some good Southern Democrats sat on the same side, but Mr. Coleman headed him off by producing the diagram of the Hall, showing that these gentlemen, while in a few instances extending the rows of Southern men a seat or two past the dividing line, sat *next to*, and only slightly lengthening the Southern rows. We give this defence of his, wishing to do him full justice on this serious question. For a serious question it is. A man's *seat* in Congress; is a public token before the country as to whom he is going to act with. He confesses that he, of choice, with six good vacant seats on the Southern side, took his place in the midst of the Abolitionists. His doing so was a political confession of faith, that with them as a portion, and the leading wing of the "Opposition," he was going to act, rather than with the Southern and National Democratic party.—Why—why should a Southern man choose thus? Because, fellow-citizens, there are some among us who know the Know Nothings are weak, but the Abolitionists are overwhelmingly strong, and that a union with them, only, can carry them into power—and hence they "*desire to unite the Opposition in 1860!*" Mr. Vance, though pressed by Mr. Coleman on the question, would not say he would *not* go "in that Convention," or would not support its nominee! We know, then, whom we have henceforth to meet—*the Coalition*, the fusion party of Abolitionists and Know Nothings, with Mr. Vance as one of the pillars of the new church! We are ready for that fight, and can find some to help us!

Who Will Mr. Vance Vote for for Speaker?

The Speaker of the House of Representatives is the most important officer of this Government, next the President. Four years age, an Abolitionist, (Banks) was elected by Southern Know Nothing Congressmen throwing away their votes, and purposely letting the Abolitionists beat the Democratic candidate, (Mr. Aiken of South Carolina.) The "Opposition" intend playing the same game next Congress, and accordingly, Mr. Vance in reply to Mr. Coleman's question at the Spring Court here, "Will you go for the Democratic candidate for Speaker, if you are elected?" after some beating about the bush, said it was expected Mr. Humphrey Marshall, a K. N. from Kentucky, would probably be the candidate of his party, and if so, he expected to vote for him!

This (as Mr. C. truly remarked,) "lets the cat out of the bag." This man Marshall threw away *his* vote in 1855; and let the Abolitionist be elected, when the vote of him and four fellow conspirators under his influence would have turned the scale. *This* is the game, eh? We think the people will crush that conspiracy so far as this District can, and send a member who will do his duty.

By inspection of Mr. Vance's *votes*, some of the most prominent of which we give in this issue, it will still more clearly be seen why the Abolitionists confidently expect Mr. Vance to join "*the Coalition*."

Other Evidences of the "Coalition."

The signs of the times are full of evidence that the K. N. leaders, despairing of gaining honor by their own strength, are resolved to succeed by league with the Black Republicans against the South. To go no further than our own State, we lately published the declaration of the *Raleigh Register*, which we again commend to the cool attention of our readers. The Register says: "We say, that as between an Abolitionist or Black Republican and a Democrat, we will make no choice." What! As between Buchanan and Seward, or between Sumner of Massachusetts and Hunter of Virginia no choice!—Such, reader, is the "*Coalition*," in which Mr. Vance is co-worker. We are "in for the war" on the other side, and Mr. Coleman fights with us, in the same national ranks.

The Economical Administration of the Government.--Mr. Vance's Course.

The Northern and high Tariff men, early in the last session, showed their determination to swell the expenses of the Government as high as possible. Could they have passed their bills, the expenses of this year would have been over one hundred and fifty millions. The high tariff men, especially, wanted an excuse to raise the tariff taxes on the people, in order to raise the price of manufactured goods, the burden of which of course falls on the South, which does not manufacture—it falls on the *farming* States. Their excuse was, the expenses of the government are getting so great, it was necessary to lay heavy additional taxes on the people to meet them.

The Southern men proposed instead of increasing the taxes on the people, *to reduce the expenses of the government*, and to begin with members of Congress, and Government officers. Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, offered a bill for that purpose. By the rules of the House, this bill, not coming from a Committee, and coming up late in the session, could only be acted on then by *unanimous consent*. Any member objecting could defeat it. Mr. Vance objected, and stifled it, so it could not even come to a vote. Here is the record. We quote from the official paper of Congress. On the 16th of Feb. last, the following proceedings were had:

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I ask the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a bill to reduce the salaries of certain officers and persons in the service of the United States.

The bill was read for information, and is as follows:

A bill to reduce the salaries of certain officers and persons in the service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all laws and parts of laws increasing the salaries of public officers and others in the service of the United States Government, since the 1st day of July 1850, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all salaries and payments hereafter to be made to said officers and others in the public service, shall be under and in conformity to the laws regulating and providing for the payment thereof, anterior to the said 1st day of July, 1850.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue of force until the annual receipts into the United States Treasury, from the duties received under the act of March 3, 1857, regulating the duties on imports, and from other sources, shall be equal to the amounts annually appropriated by Congress, and no longer.

Mr. KELSEY. I object.

Subsequently, as we learn, Mr. Kelsey withdrew his objections, and the record says:

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman who objected to the introduction of the bill for the reduction of the salaries of Government officers is willing to withdraw his objection. I desire that the bill may be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. VANCE. I object.

There, gentlemen, you have the record for yourselves. The bill had to lie over, and could not be gotten up again. Mr. Vance's excuse is that he did not know what was in the bill.—*Why then object?* Was ever so miserable an excuse seen? But on reference to the record any one can see that he must have known and did know what was in the bill. The record shows it was stated twice, *in substance*, and read once word for word, for the information of the House. That bill would have reduced the pay of members to eight dollars a day—enough in all conscience, so long as the government was running in debt, and would have reduced the expenses of government nearly one million of dollars! The members of Congress were receiving, for the short session, including mileage, about forty dollars a day! And yet, Mr. Vance, who voted for that enormous additional tax bill, on his constituents, was not willing out of his own enormous pay, to share a part of that burden! And *his* objection stifled it! Now let him talk no more about his sympathy for the "dear people," after this. The gentleman had evidently set out to make his fortune. In all seriousness, this was an outrage—an outrage upon the rights of the people, by a man who was in a position that gave him *power* to oppress them, and which they, in *their* day of power at the ballot-box, ought to, and we believe *will* punish.

Our Taxes---The Tariff Bill.

A bill was offered, at last session, to increase the tariff, that is, the taxes on imported goods.—The government revenue is derived mainly from the taxes on cotton goods, woollens, iron manufactures, sugar and salt—the very necessaries of life to the farmer and laborer. The *very object* of these taxes is, to raise the prices of those articles. For instance, a New York Merchant imports from Europe a farming implement worth a dollar. He has to pay on it a tax that amounts when the article comes to the farmer's hands, of forty cents. The Pennsylvania Manufacturer makes the same article, worth only a dollar.—He says—"this is only worth a dollar, but the importing merchant cannot under sell me. *He* has to pay 40 cents tax on his article; which added to its price makes $1.40. I will put mine up to the same figure." He sells four dollars worth to one dollar's worth that comes from abroad.—On each dollar's worth the farmer pays this Yankee manufacturer 40 cents more than it is worth, for the *tariff* raises the price that much.—Who does this go to? Not to the Government;—it is a tax or rather a piratical plundering tribute that goes from the Southern farming States, and to men who denounce our institutions and incite the negroes to cut our throats, while *they* pick our pockets.

Now we thought that this plunder, under the present tariff,—(reduced as it has been in 1846 and in 1857 by Democratic Congresses,) was more than enough. But the Northern men at last session, made a new attempt, (*while not taxing at all articles mostly used in the North,*) to greatly increase the tariff on necessaries of life—especially woollens, cotton cloths, iron and farming utensils.

Against this bill, of course the South, almost in mass, voted indignantly, and of course the North almost in mass voted for it—and of course Mr. Vance voted with the North, *for the bill!*—In the Senate, Mr. Clingman, like a true Southern man, though the bill had not come to the Senate, made a most effective speech *against it*, while Mr. Vance voted *for it*.

What is Mr. Vance's excuse? That the government was in debt. Well let us take the facts and figures. The government is in debt fifty-three millions of dollars. The appropriations of last year were forty-one millions (about.)—The revenue is now at the rate of at least eighty millions a year—leaving a surplus of about forty millions annually,—say the surplus will not be more than thirty millions. Then in two years we pay the debt, and have 30 or 40 millions a year for a corruption fund, for any government that may be in power!

Any intelligent man knows how the government finances fell into temporary embarrassment. During the great financial "crash" of 1857 and 1858, when the Banks all failed or suspended, and the country was in unparallelled distress, the revenue fell off to nearly one half;—everybody knew, that, with returning prosperity, the Treasury would again overflow; but because we made a temporary loan or two then, the Northern men took advantage of it to raise the hypocritical cry that there was not revenue enough—(as if they expected that scarcity to remain forever!)—and Mr. Vance insists, with them, that rather than be in debt a year or two, we had better lay additional taxes on the people, amounting to about 50 millions a year, principally to be collected from the South, and which if once imposed, we could not repeal for the next fifty years; tax *us* to death to feed Yankee plunderers, and have thirty or forty millions surplus, yearly, as a corruption fund! The almost unanimous vote of the South against it, showed how *they* regarded it; and it should not be forgotten, that, while no *Northern* "Americans" voted with us on this question, and nine *Southern* "Americans," including Mr. Vance, *deserted*, seventeen Northern Democrats, some of them from strong manufacturing districts, stood by the South, and go home probably every man to be beaten in the next elections.—All honor to the gallant seventeen!—the Democratic "slain" in defence of their principles and for giving *justice* to the South!—the ONLY *Northern* "*slain*" in that cause! Are these gallant National men to have fresh mortification added to their defeat by hearing that men like Mr. Vance, who deserted the South in her hour of need, are rewarded and sent back, while they who stood by us are defeated and left at home? Will not Northern Democrats hereafter say—"If this is the way Southern men treat us, hereafter the South may help themselves, when their fear cometh."

The Agricultural College Bill.

Mr. Vance voted for this Bill—it passed, and the President vetoed it. It gave away nearly six million acres of public land—over seven million dollars—for what? Not to "educate the sons of poor farmers." Mr. Vance admits it would cost each student over $200 a year, out of their own funds, to be educated there. Can our farmers educate their sons at that expense? To teach what? Latin, Greek, and the Sciences, with a smattering of Agriculture! Just as the University of North Carolina teaches now, for *it* has an agricultural department. Is this such *Distribution* as our people would choose? No! They would take it for Rail Roads, Common Schools, or to lighten their taxes. This was an expedient to keep the government from receiving seven millions into the Treasury to lighten our tariff taxes. How would this seven millions deficiency in the Treasury have had to be replaced? By increasing the tariff so that while the farming States—the South—would have paid seven millions to the United States Treasury, they would have paid twenty or thirty millions into the pockets of Northern manufactures! Increasing the prices of the shirt a poor man wears, the iron he uses on his farm, the very salt he uses in his food! for the benefit of Northern manufacturers. No wonder the Northern men and Abolitionists, in a body, went for it, and the body of the Southern men went against it—excepting always Mr. Vance, Mr. Gilmer, &c., who, *of course*, went with the Northern "*Coalition.*"

The Post Office Appropriation Bill and Grow's Resolution.

The appropriation for the Post Office Department was defeated by the "Resolution" of Mr. Grow, (an Abolitionist,) in the House of Representatives, the mass of the Southern members *against*, and every Abolitionist *for it*, and Mr. Vance voting with the Abolitionists! Why did the Abolitionists wish to defeat the appropriation? For this reason. Mr. Grow had been the Abolitionist candidate for Speaker at the last Congress, and was defeated by one vote. It was thought that if no provision was made for carrying the mails, the President would have to call an Extra Session. The elections would have to be hurried up. They could not be held in time for the members from California, Oregon, and some of the South Western States, to be in Washington in time to vote for Speaker, and these States sent a unanimous delegation of Democrats. Hence, Mr. Grow, the Abolitionist, who had come in one vote of his election before, would now be elected! Hence every Abolitionist went for the Resolution, and thus succeeded in defeating the appropriation. Mr. Vance voted with them, and the Southern men generally against them.

It was an excited fight between the North and the South, with every Abolitionist against us!—Greeley, the notorious Abolitionist editor of the New York Tribune, is especially eloquent in praise of those who supported Mr. Grow, and calls especial attention to the fact that *every Black Republican* (Abolitionist) in the House and the Senate supported Grow's amendment.

Mr. Vance says he voted for the appropriation bill, *at first*. So, if we mistake not, did Mr. Grow, and so did other Abolitionists. But they took the first excuse to defeat it afterwards. Here is the history.

The bill voting money to carry the mails passed the House and went to the Senate, which amended it, and sent it back for the concurrence of the House. Mr. Grow and some of his faction objected to some of the amendments; but instead of taking the usual course, to say, "they disagreed from said amendment," and give the Senate an opportunity to recede from the amendments (as they would have done,) and then let the bill be passed, the House, under the predominance of Grow's faction, kept the bill on the table until the last day of the session, and then sent it back, without such action as would let the Senate recede from their amendment! Here is grow's resolution—

"*Resolved*, That House bill No. 872, making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1860, with the Senate amendments thereto, be returned to the Senate, as section 13th of said amendment is in the nature of a revenue bill."

It will be observed the House here took *no action* on the bill. Had they, as they ought, have simply said "the House disagrees to the 13th amendment," the Senate could and would have receded and the bill would have been passed.—But with the House refusing to act, a new bill had to pass the House, and the Grow faction took care it should not get to the Senate until in forty minutes of the time for adjournment fixed by law! And the Senate was called on to pass a bill voting away 20 millions, without *even hearing it read!* And by law it should have been read three times. The bill failed, of course, for want of time.

The main object of this conspiracy has failed, and Mr. Grow has not succeeded in taking *snap judgment* on the country, by being elected Speaker, and giving the power of the country into the hands of the abolitionists—for the President has rightly refused to call an extra session; and the Post Office Department is going on credit—to the great detriment of the public interest, stopping many necessary mail lines, turning stage lines into horse routes, &c.

On this Resolution, in the excited contest between the Northern Opposition and the South, every Abolitionist voted in the affirmative, and Mr. Vance *voted with them!*

The Pension Bill.

Mr. Vance boasts of his vote for the bill to give pensions to the soldiers of 1812, (*not* revolutionary or other soldiers, as some suppose.)—By the official estimates, based on the number of bounty land grants, the expense of the bill would have been over one hundred million dollars, to be raised by taxation from the people. This being so, the tax payer will want to know who it is to be paid to. The bill provided, among others, for pensions to 60 days men. This was so worded, and *purposely* so worded, as to include men who never had marched from their neighborhoods! had never seen an enemy, or been in many miles of one! Nay, men who (as was often the case in the Northern States) had merely been enrolled, in expectation of an invasion from the enemy's ships, or Canadian forts, and were actually left at home, being told to be ready to turn out if necessary, and on the enemy's forces going in another direction, were *paid* as soldiers, and afterwards received bounty land, were to be treated as heroes, and the tax payer taxed enormously to give them pensions. Compare the services of these Yankees, who only showed a willingness to defend their homes, with those of our North Carolina troops, who marched to a distance, to defend not their homes, but their country! Compare them with our brave Mexican war soldiers, who were to receive no pensions at all. Take the one day battle men: all ever "engaged in battle" were to be pensioned. This would take in almost every man and boy then living in many sections of the Yankee States—men who scrimmaged with the British foraging parties about the price of the cattle furnished them—men who fired at their boats as they returned down the rivers from getting fresh provisions, were put on the same footing with the heroes of the great battles, for were they not "*engaged*" with the enemy. Why did not the bill mention, if its supporters were honest, that those engaged in such and such battles, expeditions, &c., should have pensions? Then we would have known to whom we were paying our money, but who wants to pay it to tens of thousands of persons who have done no more service than ourselves. Nay, Mr. Vance went so far, in another bill, as to vote to give an immense amount of bounty land to men *who had never been mustered into service!* The gentleman was certainly eager to give away the people's land and money.

Now it was these iniquities that killed the pension bill. When it came to the Senate, it was so foul that body would not touch it. It was not an Old Soldiers' Bill, but a bill for *popularity*, by men who were in this way trying to bribe ten *bogus* soldiers, while they paid one *real* one.

The real old soldier was shamefully sacrificed by politicians tricking for power. Had it been a bill for the old soldier *only*, it would have passed, and they would now have their pensions. Who is the real friend to the old soldier, Mr. Vance who advocated so fixing the bill as to defeat it, or Mr. Coleman who was for so amending it as to cut off pretenders, and put it in a shape it could have passed?

☞It will be seen that upon the important and *test votes*, between the North and South, with the South *unanimous*, of very nearly so, (Mr. Vance and some Southern K. N. "Oppositionists" *always excepted*,) Mr. Vance voted with the Abolitionists, and against the South! Are the Abolitionists always right, and the South always wrong? We leave that to sensible Southern men to decide.

☞Mr. Vance says he voted 450 times, and Mr. Coleman only attacks him on a few votes.—The great body of the votes, in every Congress, are on matters of course, where Democrats, K. N.'s, and Abolitionists vote alike. For Mr. V. to complain he is not attacked on 449 odd votes on minor questions, is, as Mr. Coleman says, as if a man indicted for committing murder, rape, burglary, perjury and forgery, should say—"I am told there are 440 odd misdemeanors known to the law, and they don't try me for *them*—but just because I have killed a man, and ravished a woman, and sworn a lie, and forged a note, and robbed a house by night, they are having me up in Court about it!" Would not we say to him, says Mr. C., "you rascal, you have done crimes enough to hang you half a dozen times over, and we don't care whether you have committed 440 assaults and batteries or not."

Polk All Right!

The following letter conveys cheering information. The good work progresses gloriously. The next gun will be from Henderson, and Madison will wind up the ball with a regular "rouser."

Columbus, July 14, 1859.

MR. ATKIN—Dear Sir! Hear ye! the report of the $50,000 from Polk. Our Subscription election came off to day, and I send you the official returns, viz:

	Subscription.	*No Subscrip.*
Columbus,	101	4
Mills',	61	
Dunsdale's,	38	1
Wolf Pit,	36	
Sandy Plains,	30	35
	266	40
	40	
Maj. for Subscription	226	

This is glory enough for one day! I have no doubt that Heaven smiled on us, for this evening we have had the best rain that has fallen here in eight weeks.

In haste, yours truly,

C.

Gen. Walkup, Again.

He wriggles in and wriggles out,
Leaving his party still in doubt
Whether he'll *Walk-up* to the rack,
Or turn his tail and quit the track.

Week before last we announced General Walkup, of Union, as the "Opposition" candidate for Congress in the 7th district. Last week we had to pull him in, as he had declined. Now we announce him on the trail once more, determined, as he says most *emphatically*, to run the race through! Having played out the game of "cut and come again," his nerves have become steady, and he vows he is "in for the war." Go it, General. Don't be scared!

A New Volume.

We enter to day upon the Eleventh Volume of the Asheville News. Ten long years have passed since the News, small in size and badly printed, was first ushered into this bustling, busy world. How many changes has it noted! How much of good and evil, evolved in the ever-shifting panorama of the world, been chronicled in its pages!—How many who greeted the first issue with a hearty welcome, have passed away! Sad have been the mutations of gliding years, but amid the changes around us, the News has kept steadily on its course, fulfilling its mission. Its founder remains its Editor, and his fortunes are identified with its success.

With many thanks to a generous public, and especially to that noble band of tried friends who have stood by us in sunshine and in storm, and an abiding reliance upon the mercy and goodness of the Great Author of all, we cheerfully and hopefully prosecute our arduous profession, and launch the News and send it bounding on its eleventh annual voyage.

Sugar.

Mr. J. L. Patton, of Swannanoa, has laid upon our table a specimen of brown Sugar, manufactured by him from the Chinese Sugar Cane. It seems to be well grained, and altogether a very fair article of brown su ar. As many of our citizens are cultivating the Cane this year, it may interest them to know that sugar *can* be made from it. The specimen can be examined at this office.

☞Our old friend, Pleasant Israel, who always raises big crops and votes the straight out Democratic ticket, has our thanks for a lot of the finest Irish potatoes and onions we have seen in many days.

☞We have now in our drawer several communications, without the names of the authors. We repeat, for the hundredth time, that no article will be published unless we are furnished with the real name of the author.

☞His Honor Judge Bailey is now holding a two weeks Extra Term of the Superior Court for this county.

☞Hon. W. W. Avery, of Burke, is now in our town, attending the Extra Court. He is stopping at Gudger's Hotel.

The Temperance Question.

To the Editor of the Asheville News:

As I expect, of course, all kinds of misrepresentations of my remarks at the late discussion in Asheville, on a certain so called temperance movement, to be spread abroad, I desire to place before the public, what all present will remember I *did* say—"and no more."

I stated (what my audience knew,) that I was vilely and falsely calumniated in Buncombe and surrounding counties, as a common drunkard, and the most incredible falsehoods about me, in that regard, eagerly put in circulation. I stated that circumstances convinced me and my friends that this was part of a general electioneering system, and charged, (as I reiterate,) broadly and emphatically, that the leading influences of the Know Nothing faction in this and, at least, one adjoining county, has been making every effort to use the organization of the "Sons of Temperance" as a political engine in this canvass.

In doing this, I stated that I had no attack to make on the "Sons." For all the good they had done, or were trying to do, I gave them full credit, &c. But I wished to warn the Order that a deliberate attempt was being made in these counties, by K. N. members, to pervert their organization into an electioneering concern, and that I appealed, with confidence, to all right minded Sons to discountenance the movement—that I denounced not the Order, but K. N. politicians, injuring alike me and their Order.

I asked and still ask, why is it that after these men had slept quietly for years on the temperance cause, that just as an excited political canvass is coming on, by a singular coincidence these gentlemen have suddenly awakened into such wonderful activity, and are now organising Divisions afresh all over the country? If they could wait until this canvass, would they not have served the temperance cause by waiting until it was over, and *showing* to all men their motives were pure?

And by another singular coincidence, the moment these Divisions are formed, we find these reports about Mr. Coleman circulating among the members, and they advised that no true Son can vote for Mr. C.

And by a still more singular coincidence, we find that this unaccountable excess of zeal, just at election time, is confined to the K. N.'s, and that the Democrats have not seemed to be aware that it was more necessary to be enthusiastic "Sons" during election times, than at other periods.

And by a still more curious coincidence, we find that the *work* in this movement is almost solely confined to Mr. Vance's brother, his brother-in-law, and one A. W. Cummings, a Northern man—wonderfully aided by certain other of Mr. Vance's K. N. relatives! Patriotic individuals! They are willing to do all the work themselves—*just at this time!* I did, however, and do, exculpate Mr. Price, as being unwittingly to himself led into this movement by others—being himself not a politician, but an intelligent (the unsuspecting) christian gentleman. I do him this justice, though aware, as is natural, that he is a supporter of Mr. Vance.

Cannot any one see through all this?

If aught were needed to nail this matter to its true place, this would suffice. I charged on Mr. Vance in our discussion, and defied him to deny it, and proffered proof if he did (*and he was silent,*) that these gentlemen were to have organized a Division at Marshall last Court, and appointed the day, and did not go, because Mr. Vance's uncle, A. E. Baird, Esq., sent them word it would not do!—that *it would damage Mr. Vance's election!* Showing the cloven foot plainly, that the programme was, that where the temperance cause could be prostituted to help Mr. Vance's election, it was to be done; but where it would not help him it was to be overslaughed!

I need not multiply comment. A large crowd can bear witness that the discussion (Mr. R. B. Vance and Mr. Price present and not replying,) and the facts, more than bear out my statement.

The fact is, that the mere circumstance of my being the only young man about Asheville who has always refused to join the "Sons"—(as being a free man I had a right to do as I chose)—had been made a handle to misrepresent me and lie on me, ever since I have been in public life, and I have thought it time to put a stop to it.

Those who have so lied on and slandered me, are *now* denouncing my defending myself and exposing them as a "small affair." No doubt they would prefer my making no defence! Pardon me, gentlemen—I may differ from you in my *appreciation* of character. His personal character is not a "small affair" to any gentleman, and certainly mine is not a small affair to me. With this I leave this matter to the justice of the public.

DAVID COLEMAN.

☞The weather for some days has been oppreesively hot. On Monday last the thermometer stood at 93 in the shade. Rain is badly needed.

☞Several articles are unavoidably deferred until next week.

PROLIFIC.—Maj. J. M. Potts, of this county, exhibits ninety-five stalks of Oats, the product of a single grain. The stalks are of good size, with well filled heads. He also has sixty-five stalks of Wheat from a single grain. Was the like ever seen or heard of before? The wheat and oats are of the genus *States' rights democrat.*—*Charlotte Democrat.*

WHEAT.—The Salisbury *Watchman* states that T. W. Haynes, Esq., sold and delivered in that place, on the 20th June, 100 bushels of new wheat, which weighed 67 pounds to the bushel.

☞The New York Herald says that a private caucus of the Know Nothings was held in the Grand Lodge room of Odd Fellows' Hall, in the city of New York, last Thursday afternoon, that it was a secret one of the strictest kind, and numbered, all told, about twenty-five delegates from various parts of the State. The proceedings will leak out.

FOR THE NEWS.

To Miss ---------, of ----------,

BY "ACROSTIC."

Remember me, when far away,
A journey through the world's wide waste;
Remember me, at early day,
Or when the evenings shadows haste.

When high the pensive moon appears,
And night with all her starry train,
Gives rest to human hopes and fears,
Remember, I alone complain.

Remember me whene'er you sigh,
Be it at midnight's silent hour;
Remember me, and think that I
Return thy sigh, and feel its power.

Whene'er you think on those away,
Or when you bend the pious knee,
Or when your thoughts to pleasure stray,
Oh, then, *dear friend*, remember me.

Lover's Grove, July 13, 1859.

W. G. CANDLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Montmorency Multiflorus,

(Homony Creek P. O., Buncombe County, N. C.)

July 21, 1859. 6m

The Willis Water Wheel.

THE undersigned is the Patentee of the "Willis Water Wheel," and will sell State or County Rights low.

ALSO—a small tract of land, with comfortable buildings, on the waters of Homony Creek, Buncombe county, within 3 miles of the White Sulphur Springs, and will give ample credit on land or Patent Rights. Address, Homony P. O., Buncombe county. OSCAR WILLIS.

July 21, 1859. tf

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root,

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville ot Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz :

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

NEWTON ACADEMY.

THE session at this Academy will commence on the 3d Monday of May next under the charge of Rev. JACOB HOOD as Principal, whose reputation as a Teacher is well known throughout this country.

The session will continue five months, and the following rates of Tuition will be charged, viz :

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session,	$ 6 00
Geography, English Grammar, and Arithmetic *continued*,	8 00
All other English Branches,	10 00
Latin, French and Greek,	12 00
Contingent fee, payable in advance.	1 00

Tuition due at the end of the session, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. Deduction made only in cases of continued sickness.

This Academy is a beautiful new Building, situate on the Plank Road, one and one quarter of a mile south of Asheville, on an elevated position, near to a *good Buncombe spring*, and in a thickly settled neighborhood, where boarding can be had on moderate terms; and the entire country around is as beautiful and as healthy as can be found any where.

M. PATTON,
Pres. of Board of Trustees.

April 7, 1859. tf

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his serviees to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

Molasses, Molasses.

MANUFACTURED from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, for sale by gallon or barrel, by

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
For Plantations.
For Plantations.
For Plantations.

For sale in Asheville, by E. J. ASTON.

THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
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THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
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THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
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BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE

FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
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WILL EFFECT A CURE
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WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
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OR CHANGE OF DIET
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WITH LESS TROUBLE
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THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY

TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by

W. W BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent his STORE HOUSE, opposite Gudger's Hotel. It is too well known to render a description necessary.

J. S. SMITH.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy

Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale

Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.

100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
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100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages

Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina

In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.

It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
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If Directions are Followed,
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If Directions are Followed,
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Any Case of Dyspepsia
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Liver Disease,
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General Debility,
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Palpitation,
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Chronic Diarrhœa,
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Giddiness,
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Depressed Spirits,
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Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,

Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
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Pain in Side and Back,

It is Especially Adapted to
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It is Especially Adapted to

Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;

It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
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It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form

In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.

Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should

Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors.

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

BLANKS

Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

A Purifier of the Blood, and certain cure for Scrofula or King's Evil, Lumbar Abscess, Hip Disease, White Swelling, all Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys and Spine, Chronic Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Asthma, Jaundice, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Debility following Intermittent or Malarious Fevers, and all diseases arising from the excessive use of Mercury.

The Vegetable Alterative is offered to the public as a radical cure for the above named diseases, arising wholly or in part from impurity or vitiation of the blood—the basis of its success rests upon the well-known alterative properties of Spanish Sarsaparilla, which is imported expressly for the compounder of this medicine in all its purity; it is then, with the addition of other medicinal plants—alteratives and tonic in their action—manufactured with great care, and concentrated in a palatable form, making by the combination one of the best Alterative Medicines ever used. It is mild, yet active, in its operation; it renovates, while it removes the cause of disease, and may be used by all with confidence and safety.

It is an Alterative Tonic and is peculiarly adapted to malarious sections of the country—it eradicates thoroughly all traces of chronic debility which so often follows an attack of severe or protracted cases of intermittent fever. In the South and West it has been thoroughly tried, and has never failed to restore the invalid to health, sometimes after all other remedies have failed.

In diseases arising from an excessive use of mercury or other mineral medicines, it is unsurpassed in the thorough and prompt manner in which it eradicates all diseased matter from the blood and glandular system.

In all cutaneous diseases it acts like a charm, and in such diseases as Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and Skin Diseases of every kind, it is without an equal in its curative effects.

In the combination there are remidies that act directly on the Liver and Kidneys, and therefore it proposes to relieve these organs when in a torpid or inactive state. In relieving these and other organs, and being a purifier of the blood, it claims to be a cure for that loathsome disease, Scrofula.

The Alterative is put up in pint bottles. Accompanying each bottle is a pamphlet setting forth the nature and character of the several diseases for which it proposes to be a cure.

All agents and others who have the Alterative for sale are supplied with these pamphlets for distribution. Ask for one and read it.

This medicine has been extensively used by many physicians of eminence throughout the South and we have letters from many of them, speaking in the highest terms of its action as an Alterative Tonic Remedy. We are at liberty to refer to Dr. King of Louisburg, N. C.; Dr. Claiborne of Petersburg, Virginia; Drs. Wilson and Sanders, Marianna, Florida; Drs. Blunt, Hart, and Butler, Greenwood, Fla.; Dr. C. A. Hentz, Quincy, Fla.; Dr. E. M. Fant, Bankston, Miss., and many others.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

June 16, 1859. 6m.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March 24, 1859.

COMING IN.

OUR Spring and Summer Stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by

DR. D. F. SUMMEY,

long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves to our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "live and let live."

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

March 31, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have everything usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, April 21, 1859.

To Post Masters.

POST MASTERS are notified that Distribution service ceases at this Office on the 1st July proximo. They will please observe this, and not send mail matter to this Office to be Distributed.

J. H. HILLIARD,
Post Master at Asheville, N. C.

June 2, 1859. 4w

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.**

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

June 16, 1859. 1y

GROCERY STORE AND STAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing his business, offers his present entire stock of Groceries and Liquors for sale. His stock is heavy, fresh and complete, embracing, in part, a heavy stock of

Fine French Brandy, Seignette Brandy, Superior Old Blackberry Brandy, Champagne Brandy, Ginger Brandy, Raspberry Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, Rye Whiskey xxx, Fine Old Nectar Whiskey, St. Croix Rum, Jamaica Rum. A heavy stock of fine Assort. Candies. Good stock of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Good Supply of No. 1 Indigo. Nuts and Raisins, Mackerel, Oysters, Clams, Spun Thread, Schnapps, Tea, Domestics, &c., &c., &c.

The entire stock will be sold on accommodating terms.

If desired, the house will be sold with the goods.

Terms made easy, if the money is properly secured.

Call on the subscriber, in the South end of Asheville, for further information.

T. C. WINGATE.

Asheville, April 28, 1859. 3m

Pressed for Money!

ALL persons indebted to J. H. Gudger for board, will please come forward and pay up immediately.

After the 1st day of May all regular boarders will be required to settle up monthly, and all transient boarders to settle daily.

J. H. GUDGER.

April 25, 1859. 3m

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville.

JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 3m

ALL THE
PUREST AND BEST
PATENT MEDICINES,
MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT
ASTON'S,